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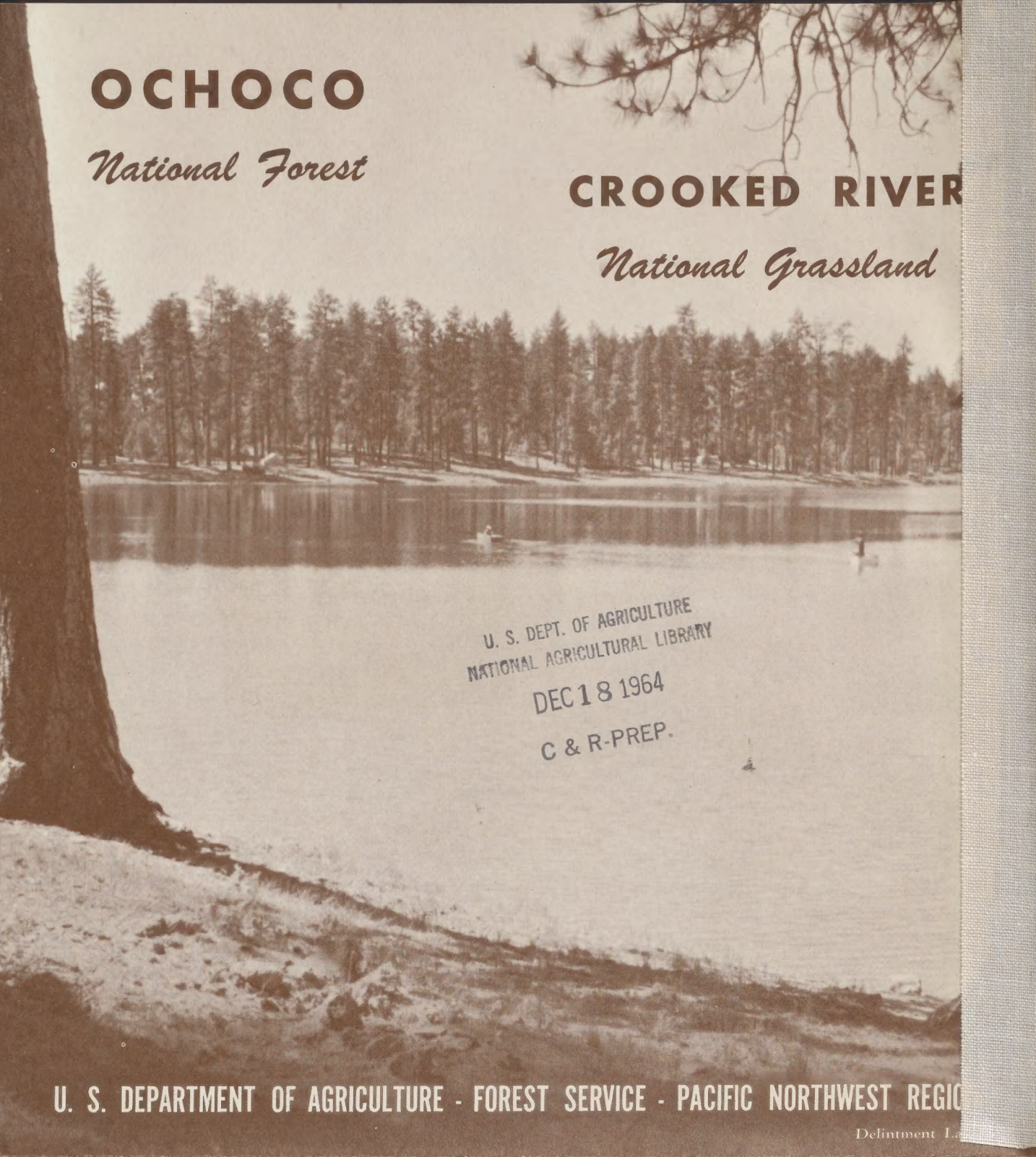
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OCHOCO

National Forest

CROOKED RIVER

National Grassland



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE - PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
Delintment 1

YOUR OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST was created in 1911 by combining parts of the Deschutes and Malheur forests, both of which were established in 1908. Its 890,946 acres lie at the western end of the Blue Mountain range in the geographic center of Oregon.

The name Ochoco was a local Indian word meaning willow and was also the name of a Chief of a band of Snake Indians.

The Crooked River National Grassland, containing approximately 106,000 acres, is administered by the Ochoco National Forest. The area was first placed under Government administration in the late 1930's with the purchase of marginal farm lands from private owners. The administration was turned over to the Forest Service in 1954. It became a permanent part of the National Forest system in 1960.

Some of the first known white visitors to this area were Peter Skene Ogden and a party of Hudson's Bay Company trap-

pers. This group first reached Crooked River near the present site of Prineville on December 17, 1825. They trapped fur-bearing animals along nearby streams and left the area on January 11, 1826, traveling to the John Day Valley. Indian uprisings during the 1850's and 1860's resulted in the establishment of a number of temporary army forts and military roads to protect the immigrants. The first settlers located in the area about 1860 and established a livestock industry which continues to be of major importance. The discovery of gold in 1871 attracted many people to the area. More recently, the lumbering industry has become prominent. The raising of agricultural crops has become very important since the introduction of irrigation in the area.

The Forest and Grassland are accessible from U. S. Highways 20 and 26 which traverse the State east and west and from U. S. Highway 97 which traverses the State north and south.



Protecting the resources from fire is a vital part of National Forest management. Here, chemical retardant is dropped on newly discovered fire.



Weather-worn formations of volcanic rock on the Grassland make interesting and unusual photographs.



Roads constructed by purchasers of National Forest timber benefit all Forest users by providing access for everyone.

MULTIPLE USE OF RESOURCES

The Forest and Grassland are managed under the multiple use principle to produce and utilize products from the various renewable natural resources on a continuing basis. The Forest manager seeks the best possible combination of uses, over the area as a whole, that will yield the maximum benefits to the greatest number of people. The resources involved are soil and water, which are of greatest importance; recreation, timber, forage, and wildlife.



During the summer grazing season, the Forest and Grassland provide forage for more than 24,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle.



Forest Service Campgrounds provide an inexpensive way to spend an interesting and enjoyable vacation.

RECREATION

The recreational opportunities on the Forest are many and varied. The Forest is well situated to take care of those people seeking to get away from crowds as well as the people seeking a more highly socialized recreational experience. Campgrounds with a minimum amount of development are scattered throughout the Forest. There are also developed campgrounds and picnic grounds at the more accessible areas within the Forest. In addition, the State of Oregon maintains several excellent parks in and adjacent to the area.

The area is well known for the large mule deer herds and the excellent hunting they provide. There are also many opal,



The Deschutes River which flows through the Grassland is reported to have one of the most stable flows of all rivers. It also provides excellent fishing.

agate, and thunder-egg deposits which provide thousands of rockhounds with the thrill and experience of finding and collecting semi-precious and rare rock specimens.

Spring flowers and the multi-hued fall colors produced by deciduous trees and shrubs provide many enjoyable hours for people traveling the various scenic routes in the Forest.

Fishing is a favorite sport of many visitors who return year after year to take the wily trout from the several streams and the three man-made lakes (Delintment, Walton, and Haystack) on the Forest and Grassland. Camping, picnicking, riding, and hiking are also enjoyed by many visitors.

SOIL AND WATER

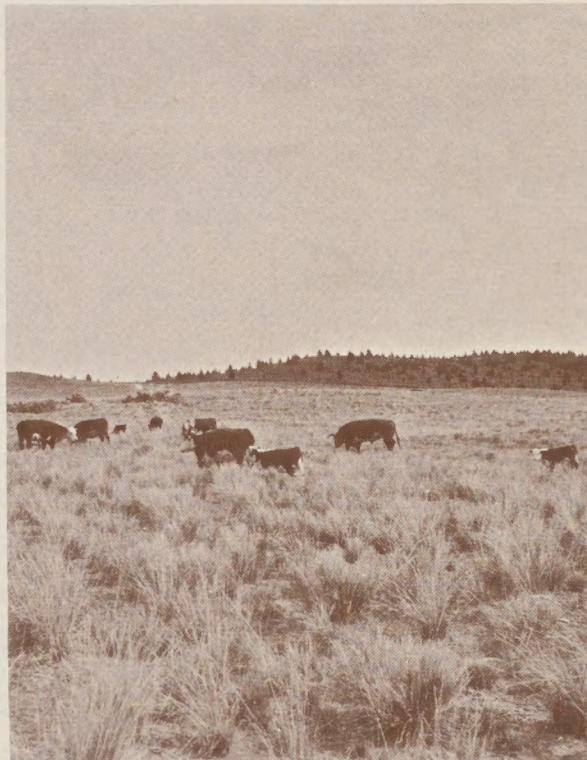
The soil is primarily of basaltic origin and varies in texture from loose rock to sandy loam to heavy clay. Depth varies from a few inches to several feet. All of the resources and uses of the Forest are dependent upon this thin mantle of soil, and the forester must manage all uses to maintain this basic resource.

Water is one of the most important products of the Forest. As the population increases and as manufacturing and agricultural uses intensify, the need for pure water will become greater. The Ochoco National Forest and the Crooked River



Alternate flows of lava along the Deschutes River tell the geological story of the Grassland.

National Grassland are located in an arid area with an average annual precipitation of approximately 15 inches. Because of the porous condition of well-managed forest lands, much of this moisture penetrates the soil and slowly filters to the lower elevations, providing year-around flow from many springs and streams. Thus there is water for agricultural, industrial and domestic uses in the more arid area surrounding the Forest. A well-managed forest is ideally suited to serve as the underground storage place for this moisture. The foresters take particular care in the management of the forest to prevent unnecessary damage to its vast watershed.



Cattle graze on a reseeded National Grassland range.

TIMBER

Most of the Forest has trees ranging in age up to 350 years. Ponderosa pine makes up the bulk of the volume with lesser amounts of Douglas-fir, white fir, western larch, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and western juniper present.

Timber from the Forest is important to both the local and regional economies. The Forest is managed so that the amount of timber harvested each year is equal to the amount that is grown each year. In that manner, there will always be a continuous, steady flow of timber to help supply the demands of the region and the needs of a vigorous lumber industry.



Selective logging in the open pine stands of the Forest insures a continuous yield of timber.

Most of the timber cutting is done by selecting individual trees that have reached maximum growth. These are removed with as little disturbance to the remaining trees and the area as possible.

The income from the sale of timber and from grazing and other land uses is deposited in the United States Treasury. Twenty-five percent of these receipts are returned to the counties to help finance their road and school programs.

Timber harvesting is coordinated with all other uses on the Forest. In areas of high recreational or watershed values, timber cutting will be restricted or prohibited as necessary to protect these values.



The deer, antelope, fish, and other wildlife provide enjoyment for all — whether you are hunting, fishing, or just plain looking.



GRAZING AND WILDLIFE

The Forest and the Grassland are located within the heart of one of the largest livestock producing areas in Oregon. Large amounts of grass and browse are produced on the Grassland and under open timber stands for use by domestic livestock. Each year approximately 7,600 cattle and 18,600 sheep are grazed on the Forest. The Crooked River National Grassland provides forage for an additional 2,800 cattle and 6,000 sheep each summer.

In addition to providing forage for domestic livestock, the Forest grows a major part of the food supply for large herds of mule deer and smaller herds of elk and antelope as well as a number of other wild animals. Careful management of grazing is required to insure maximum production of forage and to prevent overuse, soil compaction and erosion. Overuse by grazing animals causes many of the overgrazed plants to die, resulting in a decrease in the numbers of both domestic and wild animals that can be supported. A continuing analysis is made to insure proper use of the forage.



TAKE CARE OF YOUR FOREST LAND

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage which cannot be burned. Straw should be burned in fire circles provided.
2. Keep water supplies clean. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing and dispose of waste water away from springs, streams and lakes.
3. Protect forest signs. They are posted for your information and safety.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with Forest officers.
6. Do not cut, mark or deface live trees.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

The Forest and Grassland must be protected from fire if they are to continue to provide good clear water, timber, forage, wildlife, and attractive recreation areas. Most forest fires are caused by human carelessness. Visitors are urged to follow these rules:

1. If camping in the forest outside of designated campgrounds, each car or pack train must carry a water container with one gallon or more capacity, a shovel with at least a 36-inch handle and 8-inch blade, and an ax with at least a 2-pound head and 26-inch handle.
2. Do not smoke while traveling except in vehicles on roads. Use your ashtray.
3. Crush all cigarettes, cigars, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break matches before throwing them away.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening — away from any flammable material. Clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when it is windy; generally, the wind dies down toward evening.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Put it out completely with dirt or water, or both.
6. If possible, extinguish any uncontrolled fire you find, then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone. The telephone operator will forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.



Camel Rock, an unusual scenic feature along the old Ochoco Highway.

WHAT TO DO IF LOST

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
2. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
3. When you reach a road, trail or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
4. Before dark, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter and firewood. Stay in camp until morning.
5. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil and build a signal fire. Green boughs will create heavy smoke to guide searchers to you.
6. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nationwide SOS call. Examples are three blasts from a whistle, three shots from a gun, three regulated puffs of smoke or three flashes from a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If it is recognized by a searching party, it will be answered by two signals. Use it only when in need of help.
7. Notify the County Sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and you cannot find or assist him. Forest Service officers cooperate with the County officials in rescue work.

ADMINISTRATION

The Ochoco National Forest and the Crooked River National Grassland are yours to use and enjoy. They are administered by the Forest Supervisor, four District Rangers, and a Grassland Manager. Each have additional professional personnel to assist in the complicated task of managing the multiple resources of the Forest and Grassland. Additional information may be obtained from:

Forest Supervisor, Ochoco National Forest
P. O. Box 38
Prineville, Oregon 97754

Information about other National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region may be obtained by writing to:

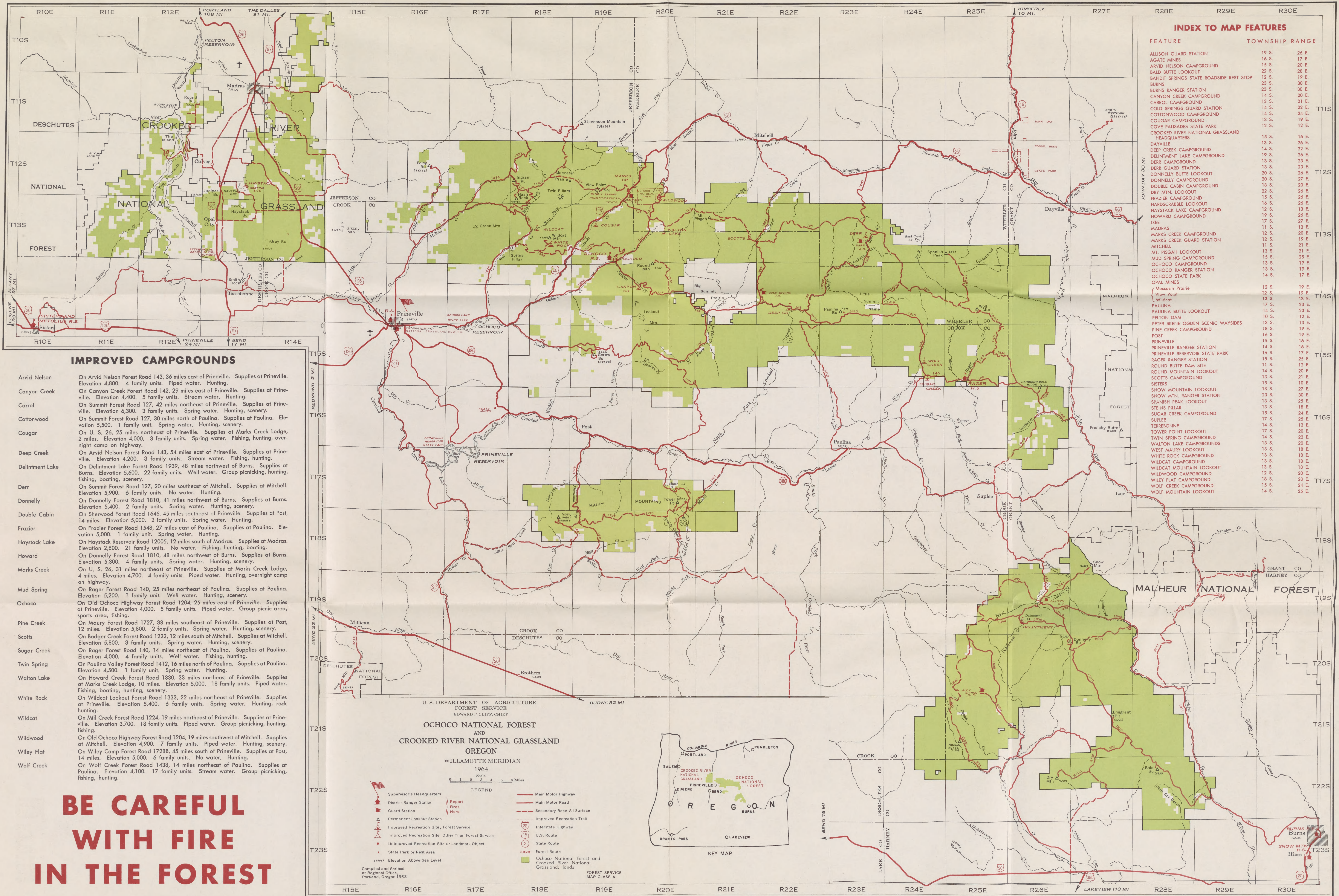
Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region
P. O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

SMOKEY SAYS



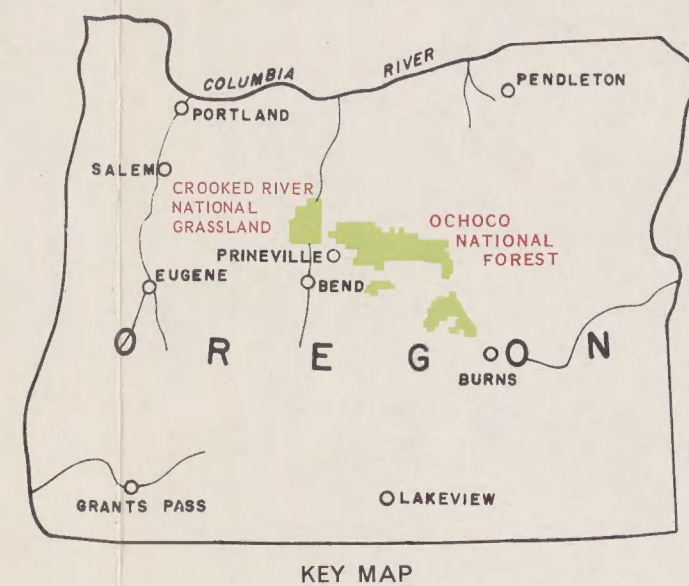
PREVENT FOREST FIRES!





**BE CAREFUL
WITH FIRE
IN THE FOREST**

- LEGEND**
- Supervisor's Headquarters
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard Station
 - Permanent Lookout Station
 - Improved Recreation Site, Forest Service
 - Improved Recreation Site Other Than Forest Service
 - Unimproved Recreation Site or Landmark Object
 - State Park or Rest Area
 - Elevation Above Sea Level
 - Main Motor Highway
 - Main Motor Road
 - Secondary Road All Surface
 - Improved Recreation Trail
 - Interstate Highway
 - U.S. Route
 - State Route
 - Forest Route
 - Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland, lands



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

**OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST
AND
CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND
OREGON**

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1964

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles